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PREPARATION OF A SUCCESSOR AGREEMENT TO THE INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT, 1987

International Co-operation on Sugar

Note prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat in co-operation with the Secretariat of the International Sugar Organization

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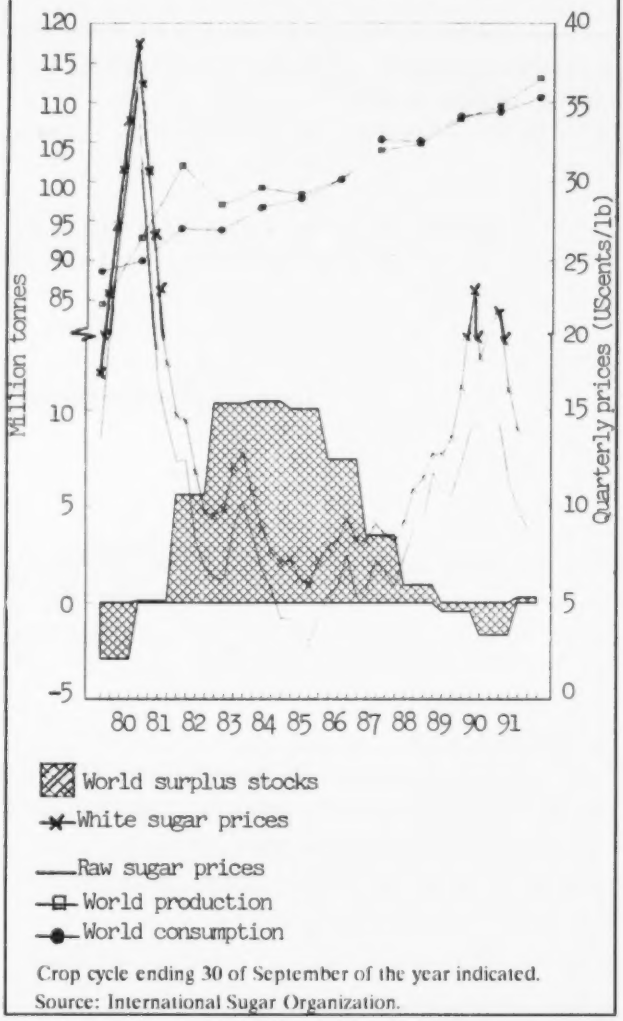
I. INTRODUCTION

1. By virtue of its derivation from two distinct raw materials, sugar is produced under a wide range of climatic conditions in more than 110 countries or territories, with sugar beet grown in temperate regions and sugar cane grown in tropical and sub-tropical regions. Sugar cane accounts for approximately 60 per cent of total raw sugar production.

2. The eighties were characterized by a situation of production exceeding consumption, with the exception of two deficit periods, in crop year 1980/1981 and in the crop years 1986/1987 to 1988/1989 (see Chart 1). The 1991/1992 crop cycle seems likely to result in a further sugar surplus of about 1 million tonnes. This, however, represents less than 1 per cent of production. World sugar consumption grew at an average annual rate of 2.0 per cent during the last ten years from 89.3 million tonnes to a forecasted 112 million tonnes in 1991/1992. Annexes I and II contain details of world production and consumption.

Chart I: World sugar production, consumption, stocks and quarterly prices



Crop cycle ending 30 of September of the year indicated.
Source: International Sugar Organization.

3. The world sugar market has historically been characterized by high price volatility and it has been greater than that for any other major commodity. The instability index of percentage variation was 57 in the 1970s and 41 in the 1980s. During the latter period prices have moreover generally been on a downward trend. In 1985 the free market price for raw sugar collapsed to under 3 US cents/lb, a record low in real terms. These prices gradually recovered during the next five years before again declining to around 9 US cents/lb. White sugar accounted for 32 to 36 per cent of total world sugar trade in the eighties. White sugar prices broadly followed the pattern of raw sugar prices.

4. Chart 2 indicates the main producers of sugar and the changes in their shares of world production during the 1980s. Developing countries as a group, increased their share in world production from 55 to 59 per cent, primarily as a result of a substantial increase in production in India, Thailand and China. As can be seen from Chart 3, the main growth in consumption in the eighties, was also in the Asian region where it grew at an annual rate of 5.4 per cent. Asia accounted for virtually 70 per cent of the net growth in consumption.

Chart 2: Major producers of centrifugal sugar - percentage share of world production

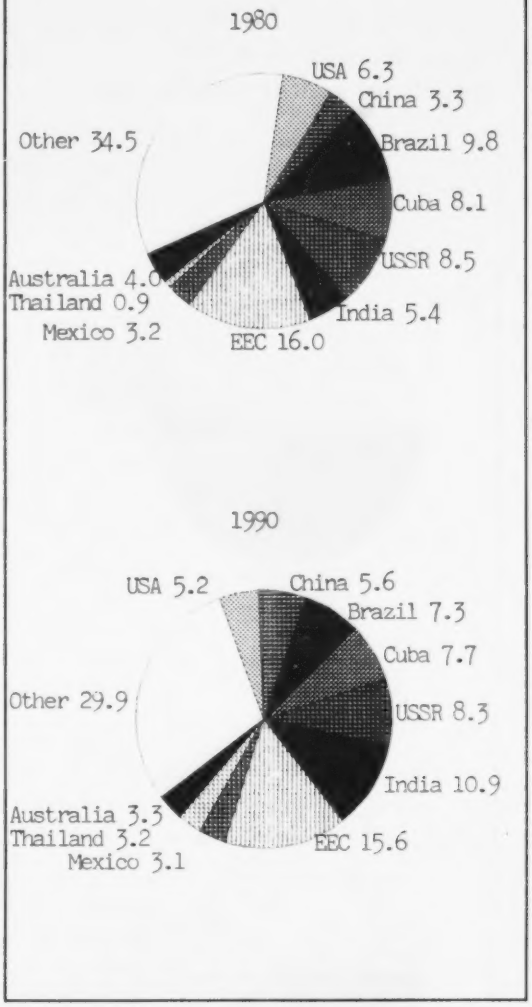
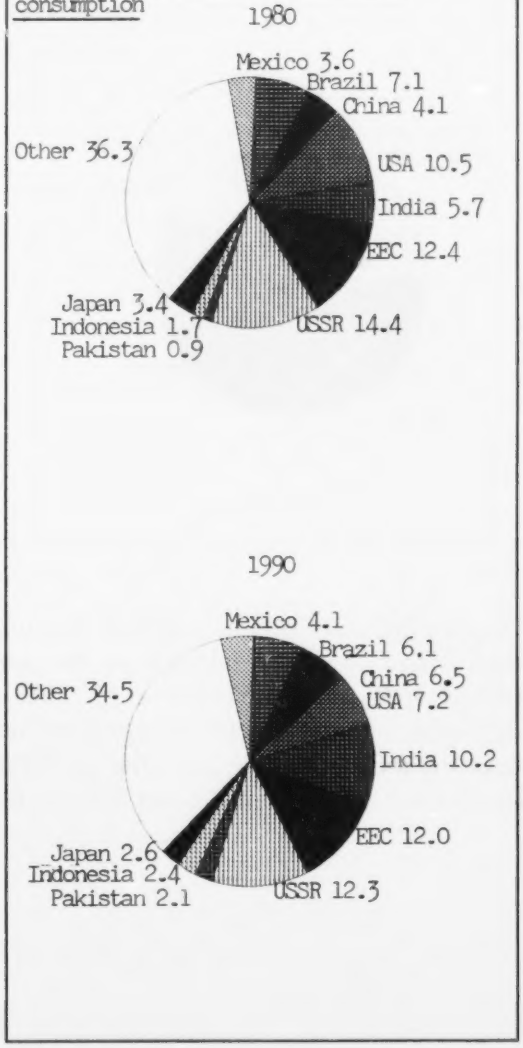


Chart 3: Major consumers of centrifugal sugar - percentage share of world consumption



5. Only 25 per cent of total production is traded internationally. Cuba, the European Community, Australia and Thailand account for almost 70 per cent of world exports. As can be seen from Chart 4, during the eighties, Cuba, the European Community and Australia increased their shares in world exports from 27 to 30 per cent from 12.5 to 15 per cent and from 10 to 13 per cent respectively. In the case of Thailand, its share grew dramatically during the period from under two per cent to more than 10 per cent. In contrast to the other main exporters, Brazil's share declined during the period from 11 to 7 per cent, partly reflecting its increased use of sugar cane domestically for ethanol production.

6. With regard to world imports, as can be seen from Chart 5, the share of the three major importers, USSR, United States and Japan declined from 45 per cent to just over 30 per cent during the eighties.

Chart 5: Major net importers of centrifugal sugar - percentage share of world imports

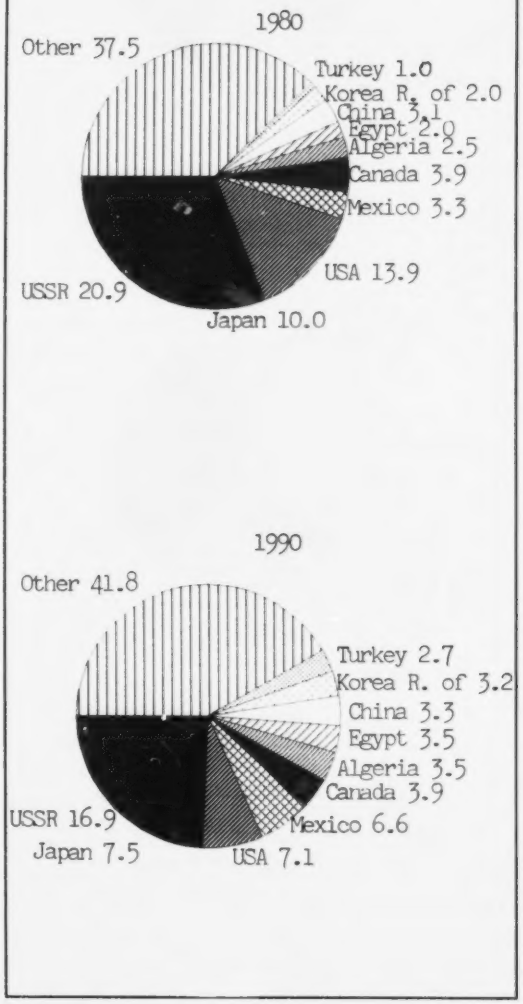
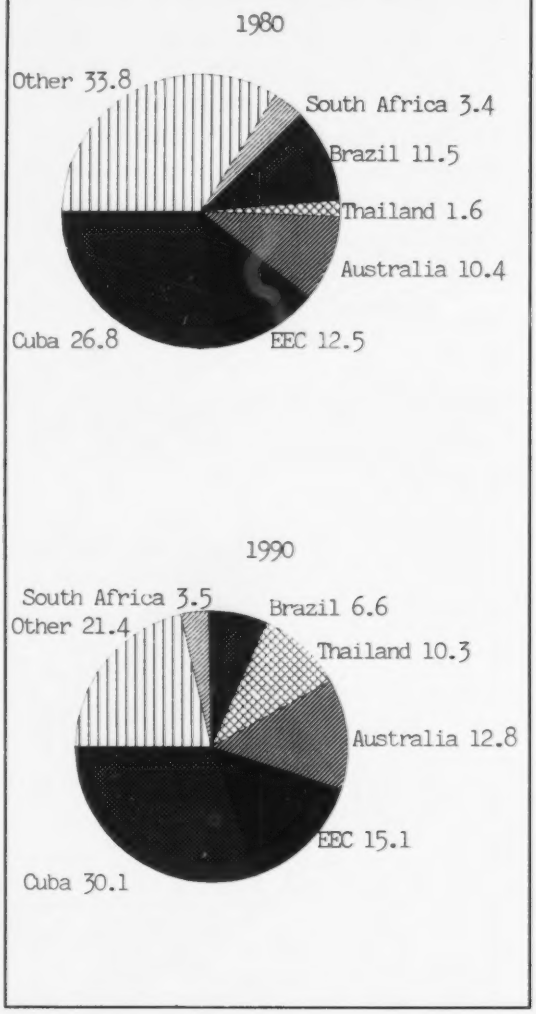


Chart 4: Major net exporters of centrifugal sugar - percentage share of world exports



Developing countries as a group increased their share in world imports in the same period from 44 to 57 per cent. At an individual country level, sugar imports have been erratic, depending upon the availability of domestic supplies. China, India and Mexico have become major net importers in certain years.

II. PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF PREVIOUS SUGAR AGREEMENTS

7. The first truly International Sugar Agreement was concluded in 1937. Its main objective was to regulate world supply and prices of sugar on the basis of export quotas for individual member countries. Its economic provisions went into suspension in 1939 and remained so until the Agreement was terminated in 1953.

8. Since then, there have been four International Sugar Agreements with economic provisions and three with only administrative provisions, as indicated below. All the four with economic provisions were based on export quotas and national stocks in order to stabilize prices. These economic provisions were suspended or removed in the case of the 1958 and 1968 agreements during the course of their life.

Agreements	From	To
1937*	1938	1953
1953*	1954	1958
1958*	1959	1968
1968*	1969	1973
1973	1974	1977
1977*	1977	1984
1984	1984	1987
1987	1987	1992
* *agreements with economic provisions*		

9. In the 1953 and 1958 Sugar Agreements, the quota mechanism was supported by limitations on maximum stocks, a minimum stock provision and limitations on imports from non-members to encourage wider exporter membership. The 1968 Agreement was similar to the 1953 and 1958 Agreements and included a commitment by exporters to provide certain quantities of sugar to those importing members for which they were traditional suppliers at a special price should the market price go above the established range. Under the International Sugar Agreement 1977, the price stabilization mechanism consisted of a combination of export quotas and nationally held but internationally co-ordinated stocks.

10. The 1973, 1984 and 1987 administrative Agreements maintained the International Sugar Organization in being to further international co-operation on sugar matters and to provide an appropriate framework for the possible negotiation of an international sugar agreement with economic provisions.

11. On 18 December 1991, the International Sugar Council decided to extend the 1987 Agreement until 31 December 1992.

III. STRUCTURE AND ACTIVITIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUGAR ORGANIZATION

12. The International Sugar Organization carries out its functions through the International Sugar Council (ISC), its Executive Committee and the Committee on Sugar Market Evaluation, Consumption and Statistics (MECAS). The International Sugar Council, which is composed of all the Members of the ISO, is the highest authority of the Organization and currently meets twice a year. The Executive Committee, which comprises elected exporting and importing members, is responsible for keeping the world sugar economy under continuous review and for recommending appropriate action to the Council. The Executive Director, who is appointed by the Council, is the chief administrative officer of the Organization and is responsible for the performance of the duties devolving upon him in the administration of the Agreement. MECAS, which is composed of all Members under the chairmanship of the Executive Director, keeps under continuous review matters relating to the world economy of sugar and other sweeteners.

13. The ISO at present acts as an international centre for the collection and publication of statistical information and studies on world production, consumption, exports, imports, stocks of sugar (including both raw and refined sugar as appropriate) and other sweeteners, as well as taxes on sugar and other sweeteners. Since 1989, it produces a Monthly Market Report and a Quarterly Market Review, in addition to a Monthly Bulletin of Statistics and a Sugar Yearbook, which cover the main developments and prospects for the world sugar economy. It prepares world sugar balances on a regular basis and reviews the current market situation and outlook and makes estimates of future trends. It also prepares studies on specific topics related to the world sugar economy. Since 1989, MECAS has discussed individual countries' sugar policies.

14. The ISO circulates to all Members in the form of a weekly and monthly tables the daily ISO prices calculated according to Statistical Rules S-14 under the 1987 Agreement, along with its components, i.e. the London Sugar Market daily price for raw sugar and New York Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange Sugar Contract No 11 spot price, and a 15 day average.

15. It should be noted that, at the request of the International Sugar Council, the Executive Board of the Common Fund for Commodities in October 1990 designated the Organization as an International Commodity Body (ICB). As an ICB it is empowered to sponsor, for possible financing through the Second Account of the Common Fund for Commodities, eligible projects relating to sugar and usually concerning such areas as research and development, productivity improvement, vertical diversification and marketing. A proposal from the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries (GEPLACEA) has been submitted to the Organization for its sponsorship.

IV. NEGOTIATION OF A SUCCESSOR AGREEMENT

16. On 16 May 1991 at its Ninth Session, the Council decided to set up a Working Group, open to all members to consider the terms of a new administrative agreement to succeed the 1987 International Sugar Agreement. This Working Group met five times and the major issues discussed were:

(i) Future structure and activities of the Organization;

(ii) The method of determining budgetary contributions;

(iii) The distribution of votes for voting purposes;

(iv) The categorization of members into exporters and importers;

(v) The inclusion of a reference to economic provisions in the new Agreement in the Objectives and in a separate article;

(vi) The committee for the management of the Organization and its composition; and

(vii) Prompt payment of budgetary contributions.

ANNEX I

WORLD PRODUCTION OF CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR, 1990

	Quantity raw value (thousand tonnes)	Share of world Production (%)
1. EEC[1]	17 175.5	15.56
2. India	12 068.0	10.94
3. USSR	9 158.7	8.30
4. Cuba	8 444.7	7.65
5. Brazil	8 006.6	7.26
6. China	6 200.0	5.62
7. United States of America	5 743.0	5.20
8. Australia	3 612.3	3.27
9. Thailand	3 542.2	3.21
10. Mexico	3 383.8	3.07
11. Indonesia	2 345.7	2.13
12. South Africa	2 226.1	2.02
13. Pakistan	1 989.2	1.80
14. Poland	1 865.2	1.69
15. Philippines	1 685.8	1.53
16. Colombia	1 592.8	1.44
17. Turkey	1 565.0	1.42
18. Argentina	1 351.0	1.22
19. Japan	981.9	0.89
20. Egypt	955.0	0.87
21. Yugoslavia	945.0	0.86
22. Guatemala	938.9	0.85
23. Czechoslovakia	717.3	0.65
24. Mauritius	661.2	0.60
25. Iran, Islamic Rep. of	620.0	0.56
26. Peru	590.0	0.53
27. Dominican Rep.	589.7	0.53
28. Hungary	579.9	0.53
29. Venezuela	542.0	0.49
30. Swaziland	527.0	0.48
31. Morocco	520.0	0.47
32. Taiwan, Province. of China	508.8	0.46
33. Zimbabwe	492.6	0.45
34. Viet Nam	465.0	0.42
35. Sweden	444.9	0.40
36. Kenya	440.0	0.40
37. Austria	432.2	0.39
38. Sudan	425.0	0.39
39. Romania	380.0	0.34
40. Fiji	378.4	0.34
41. Chile	373.2	0.34
42. Ecuador	333.8	0.30
43. Costa Rica	245.6	0.22
44. Bolivia	225.0	0.20
45. El Salvador	220.0	0.20
46. Nicaragua	212.0	0.19
47. Jamaica	208.6	0.19
48. Honduras	205.0	0.19
49. Malawi	203.9	0.18

1. All data pertaining to the former German Democratic Republic have been incorporated into the EEC in all annexes.

ANNEX I (continued)

WORLD PRODUCTION OF CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR, 1990

	Quantity raw value (Thousand tonnes)	Share of world production (%)
50. Bangladesh	190.0	0.17
51. Ethiopia	184.0	0.17
52. Finland	168.9	0.15
53. Côte d'Ivoire	160.0	0.14
54. Switzerland	159.8	0.14
55. Zambia	145.0	0.13
56. Canada	140.0	0.13
57. Guyana	133.8	0.12
58. Trinidad & Tobago	122.3	0.11
59. Madagascar	117.6	0.11
60. Tanzania, United Rep. of	115.0	0.10
61. Malaysia	114.0	0.10
62. Belize	108.1	0.10
63. Panama	90.0	0.08
64. Paraguay	88.9	0.08
65. Zaire	85.0	0.08
66. Uruguay	84.0	0.08
67. Cameroon	75.0	0.07
68. Barbados	70.0	0.06
69. Senegal	60.0	0.05
70. Nigeria	55.0	0.05
71. Bulgaria	40.0	0.04
72. Congo	40.0	0.04
73. Haiti	35.0	0.03
74. Somalia	35.0	0.03
75. Mozambique	32.0	0.03
76. Myanmar	30.0	0.03
77. Burkina Faso	30.0	0.03
78. Papua New Guinea	28.3	0.03
79. Sri Lanka	26.0	0.02
80. Saint Kitts and Nevis	25.0	0.02
81. Uganda	25.0	0.02
82. Mali	25.0	0.02
83. Tunisia	25.0	0.02
84. Chad	25.0	0.02
85. Angola	25.0	0.02
86. Gabon	20.0	0.02
87. Guinea	20.0	0.02
88. Albania	16.6	0.02
89. Syrian Arab Rep.	16.0	0.01
90. Nepal	15.0	0.01
91. Suriname	10.0	0.01
92. Burundi	8.0	0.01
93. Togo	5.0	0.00
94. Benin	5.0	0.00
95. Sierra Leone	5.0	0.00
96. Rwanda	3.0	0.00
97. Samoa	2.0	0.00
98. Liberia	1.0	0.00
Total	110356.9	100.00

Source: UNCTAD secretariat, based on data from the International Sugar Organization

ANNEX II

WORLD CONSUMPTION OF CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR, 1990

	Quantity raw value (thousand tonnes)	Share of world consumption (%)
1. USSR	13 400.0	12.31
2. EEC	13 067.2	12.00
3. India	11 121.0	10.21
4. United States of America	7 859.0	7.22
5. China	7 100.0	6.52
6. Brazil	6 614.8	6.08
7. Mexico	4 424.2	4.06
8. Japan	2 832.8	2.60
9. Indonesia	2 650.0	2.43
10. Pakistan	2 290.0	2.10
11. Turkey	1 750.0	1.61
12. Egypt	1 725.0	1.58
13. Philippines	1 582.0	1.45
14. South Africa	1 433.0	1.32
15. Poland	1 403.8	1.29
16. Iran, Islamic Rep. of	1 200.0	1.10
17. Colombia	1 195.2	1.10
18. Thailand	1 105.2	1.02
19. Argentina	1 070.2	0.98
20. Canada	1 050.0	0.96
21. Yugoslavia	950.0	0.87
22. Cuba	937.0	0.86
23. Australia	864.1	0.79
24. Algeria	800.0	0.73
25. Morocco	775.0	0.71
26. Czechoslovakia	741.0	0.68
27. Venezuela	732.2	0.67
28. Korea, Rep. of	727.2	0.67
29. Romania	700.0	0.64
30. Malaysia	675.0	0.62
31. Hungary	657.4	0.60
32. Peru	620.0	0.57
33. Taiwan, Province of China	530.3	0.49
34. Iraq	525.0	0.48
35. Viet Nam	520.0	0.48
36. Kenya	500.0	0.46
37. Chile	490.0	0.45
38. Sudan	450.0	0.41
39. Nigeria	400.0	0.37
40. Saudi Arabia	400.0	0.37
41. Austria	395.8	0.36
42. Sweden	379.1	0.35
43. Syrian Arab Rep.	375.0	0.34
44. Ecuador	360.0	0.33
45. Guatemala	359.8	0.33
46. Bulgaria	340.0	0.31
47. Switzerland	305.5	0.28
48. Zimbabwe	297.3	0.27
49. Yemen	250.0	0.23
50. Israel	250.0	0.23
51. Bangladesh	250.0	0.23
52. Sri Lanka	240.0	0.22
53. Tunisia	212.0	0.19
54. Dominican Rep.	201.0	0.18
55. Singapore	190.0	0.17
56. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	190.0	0.17
57. Finland	189.3	0.17
58. Bolivia	185.0	0.17
59. Costa Rica	178.1	0.16
60. Honduras	175.0	0.16
61. El Salvador	175.0	0.16
62. Norway	170.8	0.16
63. Jordan	170.0	0.16
64. New Zealand	170.0	0.16
65. Ethiopia	160.0	0.15
66. Côte d'Ivoire	160.0	0.15
67. Hong Kong	160.0	0.15
68. Bahrain, Muscat, Oman, United Arab Emirates	150.0	0.14
69. Nicaragua	150.0	0.14
70. Zambia	125.0	0.11
71. Malawi	124.4	0.11
72. Panama	120.0	0.11
73. Korea, Dem. People's R.	120.0	0.11
74. Jamaica	114.1	0.10
75. Senegal	110.0	0.10
76. Lebanon	110.0	0.10
77. Angola	95.0	0.09
78. Tanzania, United Rep. of	95.0	0.09
79. Zaire	95.0	0.09
80. Ghana	90.0	0.08

ANNEX II (continued)

WORLD CONSUMPTION OF CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR, 1990

	Quantity raw value (thousand tonnes)	Share of world consumption (%)
81. Paraguay	79.0	0.07
82. Cameroon	75.0	0.07
83. Uruguay	75.0	0.07
84. Mali	75.0	0.07
85. Albania	70.2	0.06
86. Trinidad & Tobago	62.4	0.06
87. Kuwait	60.0	0.06
88. Mauritania	55.0	0.05
89. Chad	50.0	0.05
90. Guinea	50.0	0.05
91. Botswana	50.0	0.05
92. Mongolia	50.0	0.05
93. Swaziland	46.6	0.04
94. Gambia	45.0	0.04
95. Mauritius	40.9	0.04
96. Nepal	40.0	0.04
97. Somalia	40.0	0.04
98. Mozambique	40.0	0.04
99. Fiji	39.6	0.04
100. Afghanistan	39.0	0.04
101. Burkina Faso	35.0	0.03
102. Togo	35.0	0.03
103. Uganda	35.0	0.03
104. Myanmar	30.0	0.03
105. Guyana	28.6	0.03
106. Papua New Guinea	27.0	0.02
107. Niger	25.0	0.02
108. Cyprus	25.0	0.02
109. Suriname	22.0	0.02
110. Gabon	20.0	0.02
111. Congo	20.0	0.02
112. Malta	18.2	0.02
113. Sierra Leone	18.0	0.02
114. Burundi	17.0	0.02
115. Benin	15.0	0.01
116. Iceland	14.0	0.01
117. Netherlands Antilles	14.0	0.01
118. Barbados	12.2	0.01
119. Bahamas	11.0	0.01
120. Liberia	11.0	0.01
121. Cape Verde	11.0	0.01
122. Brunei Darussalam	10.0	0.01
123. Rwanda	10.0	0.01
124. Djibouti	10.0	0.01
125. Maldives	9.0	0.01
126. French Terr.	9.0	0.01
127. Belize	8.7	0.01
128. Haiti	8.5	0.01
129. Lao People's Dem. Rep.	6.0	0.01
130. Cambodia	5.0	0.00
131. Comoros	3.0	0.00
132. Central African Rep.	3.0	0.00
133. Guinea Bissau	3.0	0.00
134. Gibraltar	3.0	0.00
135. Macao	3.0	0.00
136. Samoa	3.0	0.00
137. Bermuda	2.0	0.00
138. Saint Kitts and Nevis	1.6	0.00
Total	108 872.9	100.00

Source: UNCTAD secretariat, based on data from the International Sugar Organization

ANNEX III

WORLD NET EXPORTS OF CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR, 1990

		Quantity raw value (thousand tonnes)	Share of world net exports (%)
1. Cuba	*	7 171.8	30.13
2. EEC	*	3 582.8	15.10
3. Australia	*	3 055.1	12.83
4. Thailand	*	2 496.5	10.49
5. Brazil	*	1 576.9	6.62
6. South Africa	*	833.4	3.50
7. Mauritius	*	612.2	2.57
8. Guatemala	*	549.5	2.31
9. Swaziland	*	441.3	1.85
10. Colombia	*	416.3	1.75
11. Fiji	*	398.9	1.68
12. Argentina	*	373.6	1.57
13. Dominican Rep.	*	369.4	1.55
14. Poland		357.7	1.50
15. Sweden	*	345.0	1.45
16. Philippines	*	258.7	1.09
17. Zimbabwe	*	246.4	1.03
18. Guyana	*	105.0	0.44
19. Belize	*	98.1	0.41
20. Jamaica	*	94.1	0.40
21. Nicaragua	*	75.4	0.32
22. Malawi	*	67.3	0.28
23. Costa Rica	*	64.6	0.27
24. Austria	*	61.9	0.26
25. Trinidad & Tobago		59.4	0.25
26. Barbados	*	54.3	0.23
27. India	*	46.5	0.20
28. Madagascar		41.3	0.17
29. Honduras	*	32.0	0.13
30. Côte d'Ivoire		31.0	0.13
31. Ethiopia		27.0	0.11
32. Peru	*	23.0	0.10
33. Saint Kitts and Nevis		22.0	0.09
34. Congo	*	20.0	0.08
35. Taiwan, Province of China		19.2	0.08
36. Bolivia	*	17.0	0.07
37. El Salvador	*	16.0	0.07
38. Tanzania, United Rep. of		14.0	0.06
39. Paraguay		9.9	0.04
40. Papua New Guinea	*	9.2	0.04
41. Uruguay	*	8.0	0.03
42. Ecuador	*	0.7	0.00
43. Zambia		0.2	0.00
Total		23 805.6	100.00

Note: * member of the International Sugar Organization as at 31 December 1991

Source: UNCTAD secretariat, based on data from the International Sugar Organization

ANNEX IV

WORLD NET IMPORTS OF CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR, 1990

		Quantity raw value (thousand tonnes)	Share of world net imports (%)
1. USSR	*	3 937.5	16.87
2. Japan	*	1 751.2	7.50
3. United States of America	*	1 646.0	7.05
4. Mexico	*	1 547.7	6.63
5. Canada	*	917.2	3.93
6. Algeria		809.0	3.47
7. Egypt		805.0	3.45
8. China		759.0	3.25
9. Korea, Rep. of	*	741.5	3.18
10. Turkey		633.0	2.71
11. Iran, Islamic Rep. of		606.0	2.60
12. Malaysia		541.5	2.32
13. Iraq		480.0	2.06
14. Saudi Arabia		400.0	1.71
15. Nigeria		373.0	1.60
16. Pakistan	*	367.8	1.58
17. Syrian Arab Rep.		363.0	1.56
18. Indonesia		320.1	1.37
19. Romania		320.0	1.37
20. Morocco		307.8	1.32
21. Yemen		255.0	1.09
22. Sri Lanka		246.0	1.05
23. Bulgaria		238.0	1.02
24. Israel		214.0	0.92
25. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		211.0	0.90
26. Tunisia		196.5	0.84
27. New Zealand		179.0	0.77
28. Norway	*	175.6	0.75
29. Jordan		172.0	0.74
30. Singapore		166.8	0.71
31. Hong Kong		160.7	0.69
32. Bahrain, Muscat, Oman, United Arab Emirates		150.0	0.64
33. Czechoslovakia		135.1	0.58
34. Korea, Dem. People's R.		120.0	0.51
35. Switzerland	*	113.7	0.49
36. Lebanon		110.0	0.47
37. Chile		108.0	0.46
38. Kenya		102.0	0.44
39. Ghana		86.0	0.37
40. Yugoslavia		86.0	0.37
41. Venezuela		71.0	0.30
42. Angola		69.0	0.30
43. Senegal		67.0	0.29
44. Haiti		59.0	0.25
45. Kuwait		57.0	0.24
46. Bangladesh		57.0	0.24
47. Mongolia		55.0	0.24
48. Albania		53.6	0.23
49. Viet Nam		50.0	0.21
50. Botswana		50.0	0.21
51. Mauritania		50.0	0.21
52. Mali		48.0	0.21

ANNEX IV (continued)

WORLD NET IMPORTS OF CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR, 1990

		Quantity raw value (thousand tonnes)	Share of world net imports (%)
53. Mali		48.0	0.21
54. Chad		46.0	0.20
55. Gambia		41.0	0.18
56. Afghanistan		39.0	0.17
57. Guinea		30.0	0.13
58. Hungary	*	29.2	0.13
59. Niger		26.0	0.11
60. Cyprus		25.3	0.11
61. Nepal		24.0	0.10
62. Finland	*	20.2	0.09
63. Malta		19.6	0.08
64. Netherlands Antilles		16.0	0.07
65. Togo		16.0	0.07
66. Sudan		13.0	0.06
67. Sierra Leone		13.0	0.06
68. Iceland		12.8	0.05
69. Suriname		12.0	0.05
70. Brunei Darrussalam		11.0	0.05
71. Cameroon		11.0	0.05
72. Cape Verde		11.0	0.05
73. Maldives		10.0	0.04
74. Mozambique		10.0	0.04
75. Bahamas		10.0	0.04
76. Zaire		10.0	0.04
77. Benin		10.0	0.04
78. Uganda		10.0	0.04
79. Rwanda		8.3	0.04
80. Lao People's Dem. Rep.		6.0	0.03
81. Djibouti		6.0	0.03
82. Somalia		5.0	0.02
83. Liberia		5.0	0.02
84. French Terr.		5.0	0.02
85. Cambodia		5.0	0.02
86. Guinea Bissau		3.0	0.01
87. Gibraltar		3.0	0.01
88. Central African Rep.		3.0	0.01
89. Comoros		3.0	0.01
90. Macao		3.0	0.01
91. Bermuda		2.0	0.01
92. Burkina Faso		2.0	0.01
93. Burundi		2.0	0.01
94. Samoa		1.0	0.00
Total		23 286.8	100.00

Note: * member of the International Sugar Organization as at 31 December 1991

Source: UNCTAD secretariat, based on data from the International Sugar Organization